

October, and the neighbouring rectors with topics for sharp sermons against Whiggery or Popery. Many of these curious journals might doubtless still be detected by a diligent search in the archives of old families. Some are to be found in our public libraries; and one series, which is not the least valuable part of the literary treasures collected by Sir James Mackintosh, will be occasionally quoted in the course of this work.¹

Besides this collection of Sir James Mackintosh, which contains copies of newsletters for the period 1682 to 1688, Macaulay had access to a number of newsletters in the Library of the Royal Institution² and to some elsewhere.

One of the authorities of which mention is most often made in Macaulay's notes is Narcissus Luttrell's Diary. This is a compilation based on the newsletters and newspapers of the period, containing many extracts from them, sometimes given at great length, sometimes abridged.

Additional information was probably added by the compiler himself, but the work is not a diary in the ordinary sense of the word, for it contains nothing relating to Luttrell personally and is simply a number of items of information about public events, arranged under days. Macaulay speaks of it thus:

A copy of this Diary, from July 1685 to Sept. 1690, is among the Mackintosh papers. To the rest I was allowed

access by the kindness of the Warden of All
Souls' College,
where the original MS. is deposited. . The
Delegates of
the Press of the University of Oxford have
since published

¹1,381 (ill).

² In 1890 the Historical Manuscripts Commission, in a
report on the
Manuscripts of S. K. Le Fleming of Rydal Hall, printed a
valuable collec-
tion of newsletters concerning the reigns of James II and
William III.
Others are contained in Lady Newdigate-Newdegate's
Cavalier and Puritan
(1901). For 1686-8 there is The Ellis Correspondence, ed.
J. J. W. Agar-
Ellis, Lord Dover (2 vols. ; 1829).